

## NEW BOTANICAL NAMES.

The following new names for American plants have been found necessary in the course of recent work.

***Cordia megalantha* Blake.**

*Cordia macrantha* Blake, Contr. U. S. Nat. Herb. 24: 19. 1922. Not  
*C. macrantha* Chod. Bull. Soc. Bot. Genève II. 12: 215. 1921.

***Pseuderanthemum adenocarpum* Blake.**

*Eranthemum adenocarpum* Blake, Contr. Gray Herb. n. ser. 52: 98. 1917.

The genus *Eranthemum* L. was based on a single species, *E. capense*, which is considered to be referable to the genus usually called *Daedalacanthus*. Radlkofer, who is followed by Lindau in Engler & Prantl's Pflanzenfamilien, has taken up the name *Eranthemum* in this sense, and given the name *Pseuderanthemum* to the *Eranthemum* of authors, not of Linnaeus.

***Pseuderanthemum tetrasepalum* Blake.**

*Eranthemum tetrasepalum* Blake, Contr. Gray Herb. n. ser. 52: 99. 1917.

—S. F. Blake.

## A NOTE ON THE FOOD HABITS OF THE SHARP-TAILED GROUSE (PEDIOECETES P. CAMPESTRIS).

During the latter part of July, 1921, I was encamped on the south shore of Devil's Lake, North Dakota, in an indentation, locally known as Mission Bay. As Devil's Lake has for the last ten years been slowly drying up it is now surrounded by wide alkaline mud flats or (in the higher areas) heavy growths of weeds, among which cockle-bur and rosin-weed are conspicuous. Back of this area on the south, there is a well wooded section, composed mainly of oaks, box elder, and aspen, with wild plum, choke cherry, and June berry. Raspberry, wild rose, and poison ivy also are abundant.

In this excellent cover the Prairie Sharp-tailed Grouse was fairly common, and, as it will be noted from the above partial list of plants, there was an abundance of choice, natural food. Occasional specimens were taken, most of which were in such an advanced state of moult as to be practically worthless for preservation. It was noted, however, that the berries of the June berry (*Amelanchier* sp.), together with grasshoppers, usually composed the major portion of the contents of their crops. I was therefore greatly surprised when on July 26 I flushed a hen with five half-grown young from a patch of rosin-weed (*Silphium laciniatum*). The hen and two of the young were secured and upon examination of their crops, I found that while the omnipresent June berries and grasshoppers had been taken to the extent of about 70 per cent of the total, the remaining 30 per cent of the contents of the crops of all three birds, was the buds and flowers of the rosin-weed. This plant attained a luxuriant growth at this point, so much so that after passing through it my leather boots were covered with the pitchy exudations. The seeds of this weed are known to be consumed by several species of birds, but this is the first time that I have ever known of any animal eating the resinous buds and flowers.

—Frederick C. Lincoln.